(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2161.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1787.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

I AM told, that the *thinking* part of mankind have condemned me for publicly asserting and maintaining, that, until the ends of government shall be perverted, or liberty manifestly endangered, you ought not to interfere with the deliberations of the senate. They acknowledge the truth of the position, but they apprehend danger from bringing the question into controversy. To me this censure seems not to have originated from *deep* thinking.—The address of your delegates had asserted the right of instructions in the fullest extent and in the most positive unequivocal terms. Both enemies and friends of the paper system had offered their draughts for subscription. It is probable that a majority of the people will be found opposed to an emission. But, had not the right of binding the senate by instructions been denied, the proceedings on this occasion, might hereafter be cited as a precedent. The silence of the senate on this point is truly to be commended; because *their* denial of the right would have afforded a pretext of charging them with an intemporate thirst of power—They had already been accused of contemning the rights, wants, and sentiments of the people, and of being actuated by an overbearing aristocratic spirit. Whether or not they possessed powers for the general good, was a question which they thought improper at this season for themselves to discuss. On these several accounts, it was my duty, as a guardian of the constitution, and not particularly interested in the question, to protest against what I thought a most dangerous innovation.

A second class of political reviewers have passed on me a more severe sentence. They have declared, that disputes about the right are perfectly immaterial; that, let the meaning of the constitution be what it may, the senate is bound to respect the opinions of the people; that the people, not being able to legislate advantageously for themselves, ought in most cases to leave both branches entirely free; that after every thing that can be said or determined, whenever the great body of the people shall think proper to exercise their *power*, the *right* will be out of the question. To all these positions, except the first, I readily agree. I cannot admit, that it is nugatory to settle the question, whether, agreeable to the constitution, the people may oblige either branch to pass a particular bill. So long as the people shall be impressed with an idea that they can, at any time, *constitutionally* control and direct the legislature, they may think it their duty so to do; and they will be applied to for that purpose, whenever men of popular talents shall be disappointed in their favourite schemes. Those circumstances therefore will be more likely to take place, which might end in a dissolution of the government—I mean an attempt to bind the senate by instructions, and the senate's refusing to act against their own judgments. But, let the people be thoroughly convinced, that they cannot control the legislature without a suspension or dissolution of that government, which almost every man has sworn to maintain, and he that applies to the people, except on occasions of the last importance, will be deemed no better than a promoter of sedition, or what St. Paul calls "a pestilent fellow."

The doctrine of the binding force of instructions has been adopted upon a mistaken idea, that it is connected with the principles of the English and American revolutions. In England there was supposed to be a stipulation between the governing and governed, which was broken by one of their kings. On that occasion, the people, without essentially changing their forms, transferred the supreme executive power to other hands. In America, even the forms of government have been changed, and the revolution, in every respect is complete.—We resisted the attempt against our freedom, we threw off the fetters of dependence, and we adopted such modes of government, as we thought most suitable to our circumstances.

In Maryland, as in her sister states, there is that, which has been much talked of by speculative writers, and has never before existed, unless in a few doubtful instances quoted by Mr. Locke. We have a real compact, entered into on behalf of the people by their genuine representatives, chosen for that express purpose. The whole power of legislation is committed to two distinct bodies of men, *without the assent of both* which, no proposition can be passed into a law. There is however a special reservation, that whenever they should become unmindful of their trust, or pervert the ends of their appointment, or in other words, shall violate their contract, the people may either set aside, or reform the constitution. It is an avowal of the true principles of independence; and it is intended for your direction, if at any future disastrous period an attempt shall be made to enslave you, or to take away any of your constitutional rights; *provided always, that you have no other means of redress.* By express stipulation therefore, is vested in the people that right which they inherit from nature, and which they might vindicate without the stipulation.

The right of the people to bind their representatives, chosen under this compact, is quite a different thing. If it exists at all, it must, as well as that, be founded on the constitution, or be inherent. It is mere sophistry to allege, that a lesser right is involved in the greater; because that greater right cannot be exercised without a suspension, or a dissolution of the government, and this lesser right is to be exercised, whilst the constitution remains in full force and vigour.

No man has been yet hardy enough to construe any part of the declaration or the form of government into a positive recognition of this right. But, although in making ample provision for the appointment of representatives, the constitution has not said a word about it, there are some men, who have supposed it involved in the right of suffrage —

In the beginning, it was enough for me to shew, that even admitting a right of binding your immediate representatives, it would be incompatible with the institution of two distinct branches for you to have the same right of binding the senate. On this head, I shall make no additional remark, except this very striking one. No law can be passed by the legislature, until a bill be proposed by one to the other. Now if the people can direct both branches when, in consequence of your instructions, a bill is originated and proposed by one, the other's right of dissent is taken away. The doctrine therefore so materially contravenes positive provisions, that the framers would have at least made an exception in its favour, had they intended or conceived that the people should possess it.

It may seem extraordinary that a man, writing on so important a subject, should have had no recourse to authority. The truth is, I conceived my arguments too powerful to need the unfair aid of mighty names. It does not indeed occur to my memory, that any writer before myself has examined the case of a legislature, consisting of two distinct bodies of men, deriving their authority immediately, or ultimately, from the act of the people. My proposition has been stigmatised with the epithet of new-fangled. It may indeed be called *new*, because it is a simple denial of an affirmative proposition, never advanced until the late unlucky disagreement.

The writer of a short essay in Mr. Goddard's paper of March the 2d, has examined the right of instructions generally. He has done it in a manner so simple, concise and masterly, that no man who reads it with a sincere desire of attaining the truth, can withhold his assent from any thing it contains. Being inserted as a fugitive piece, containing nothing but plain good sense, and the author being unknown, it may probably, by this time, be almost forgotten. I would recommend a perusal of it to every man who entertains a doubt respecting the subject.

I did not, at first, take notice of an essay under the signature of Publicola; but I understand that the author's confident assertions, and the great names he has mentioned for authorities, have even staggered men in the right faith. He has informed you, as I collect from the whole of his piece, that Mr. Locke, lord Molesworth, and Mr. Trenchard, have maintained with their pens the right of binding by instructions; that Mr. Hambden and lord John Russel have maintained it with their blood, and that Mr. Algernon Sydney has maintained it with both. In a popular harangue, this assertion might not surprise. Committed to writing, published to the world, and open for examination, there is no excuse or palliation for it, except that which Publicola would disdain to offer.

In Mr. Locke's two celebrated treatises of government, I can find nothing to countenance the opinion, that in a government by representation the people have a right to prescribe a particular law. He considers the natural unalienable right of interfering, when the ends of government are perverted or liberty manifestly endangered, in the same light as I have done, except that he does not go quite so far with respect to the legislature's gratifying the wishes and sentiments of the people. Would any man, after reading Publicola, conceive, that Mr. Locke concludes his book with the following words?

"When the society hath placed the legislative in "any assembly of men to continue in them, and "their successors, *with direction and authority for* "*providing such successors*, the legislative can never "revert to the people, whilst that government lasts; "because having provided a legislative with power "to continue for ever, they have *given up their politi-* "*cal power* to the legislat ve, and cannot resume it. "But if they have set limits to the duration of their "legislative, and made this supreme power in any "person or assembly, only temporary; or else, when "by the miscarriages of those in authority, it is for-"feited; upon the forfeiture, or at the determina-"tion of the time set, it reverts to the society; and "the people have a right to act as supreme, and "continue the legislative in themselves; or erect a "new form; or, under the old form, place it in "new hands as they think good."

I demand whether this be not a most pointed authority against Publicola's doctrine.

I have most diligently examined Mr. Algernon Sydney's discourses on government; I find in one of those the following words:

"We always may, and often do, give instructions "to our delegates; but the less we fetter them, the "more we manifest our own rights, for those, who "have only a limited power, must limit that which "they give; but he that can give an unlimited "power, must necessarily have it in himself." P. 453.

In his page 451, is the following more remarkable and more intelligible passage.

"Every county does not make a distinct body, hav-"ing in itself a sovereign power; but it is a member "of that great body, which comprehends the whole "nation. It is not therefore for Kent or Sussex, "Lewes or Maidstone, but for the whole nation, "that the members chosen in those places are sent "to serve in parliament. And though it be fit for "them, *as friends and neighbours* so to as may be to "hearken to the opinion of electors for the information of their judgments, and to the end that "what they shall say shall be of more weight, when "every one is known not to speak his own "thoughts only, but those of a greater number of "men, yet they are not strictly and properly oblig-"ed to give account of their actions to any, unless "the whole body of the nation, for which they "serve, and who are equally concerned in their re-"solutions, could be assembled. This being im-"practicable, the whole punishment, to which they "are subject, if they betray their trust, is scorn, "infamy, hatred, and an assurance of being reject-"ed, when they shall again seek the same honour. "Although this may seem a small matter to those "who fear to do ill, only from a sense of the pains "inflicted, yet it is very terrible to men of ingenu-"ous spirits, *as they are supposed to be* who are ac-"counted fit to be intrusted with great powers."

These are the only material passages in Mr. Sydney relative to the subject, and these do not suit Publicola's purpose. Mr. Sydney's plain meaning is this: "Constituents may indeed instruct, or communicate their opinions, or give advice, which their representatives may follow, or otherwise, as they shall think proper, taking care to consult the general good, and incurring certain disgrace if they shall not act right."

To say, that this extraordinary man fell a martyr in support of the right contended for by the delegates, would betray either ignorance, or an opinion that ones adversaries are ignorant, and that the rest of the world are also ignorant, or will not choose to contradict a man endowed with superior "*powers.*"—The assertion, or rather the intimation, conveyed from the whole of Publicola's piece, respecting the great Mr. Hambden and lord Russel, is no better grounded.—Of Mr. Trenchard and lord Molesworth, I know very little; but I will venture to say, that neither has maintained the right of constituents to direct absolutely their representatives.

If the memory of the unfortunate Sydney be dear to all true patriots, and if all such, who are men of erudition, are acquainted with his writings, how comes it, that the distinguished writer in the Annapolis paper, of February 22d, can find no author, except *judge* Blackstone, who has denied, that a member of parliament owes implicit obedience to the directions of his constituents. From this writer's very quotations, he must have been sensible, that other eminent men had long since denied it. Perhaps he will take "*shelter*" under the distinction between *author* and *speaker*. He quotes Sir John Barnard and Sir William Wyndham; but does not say on what occasion was uttered, or in what book may be found, that furious indecent proposition, "that "the *freedom of representatives* is not only a new and "wicked doctrine, but the most monstrous and most "slavish doctrine, that was ever heard, and such "a doctrine, as no man will dare to support within "these walls." Neither of these two gentlemen

ever uttered it, and there is a monſtrous miſrepreſentation, whether wilful, or otherwiſe, I cannot dive into men's hearts to determine.

On the 13th of March, 1733-4, a motion was made in the houſe of commons, for leave to bring in a bill for repealing the ſeptennial act, and for the more frequent meeting and calling of parliament. After much debate, Mr. Willes, at that time attorney-general, and ſince a moſt eminent chief juſtice of the common bench, ſpoke againſt the motion; and, in the courſe of his harangue, delivered the following ſentiments:

"That we all have a dependence on the people for "our election, is what I ſhall readily grant; but "after we are choſen, and have taken our ſeats in "this houſe, we have no longer any dependence upon our electors, at leaſt, in ſo far as regards our behaviour here. Their whole power is then devolved "upon us; and we are, in every queſtion that comes "before this houſe, to regard only the public good "in general, and to determine according to our "own judgments. If we do not, if we are to depend upon our conſtituents, and to follow blindly "the inſtructions they ſend us, we cannot be ſaid to "act freely; nor can ſuch parliaments be called free "parliaments. Such a dependence would be a moſt "dangerous dependence. It would in my opinion, "*be more dangerous and of worſe conſequence than a dependence upon the crown*; for, in a dependence on "the crown, we can ſee no danger, as long as the intereſt of the crown is made the ſame with that of "the people; which every man muſt allow to be the "caſe at preſent; whereas the people of any county, "city or borough, are very liable to be miſled, and "may be often induced to give inſtructions directly "contrary to the intereſt of their country."

Sir John Barnard, (as he well might) profeſſed, that this doctrine appeared to him to be new. Sir William Yonge ſupported Mr. Willes, denying that the doctrine of independence was either new or extraordinary. The fact was, the latter part of Mr. Willes's ſpeech had given offence; and Sir William Wyndham, at the ſame time that he condemned it, made a kind of apology for the learned ſpeaker. His words are theſe:

"What the worthy gentleman under the gallery "(Sir John Barnard) took notice of was *an expreſſion* "that fell from the learned gentleman, (Mr. Willes) "I dare ſay without deſign. He ſaid that we were "to have no dependence upon our conſtituents. He "went further. He ſaid it was a dangerous dependence. Nay he went further ſtill, and ſaid it was "*more dangerous than a dependence on the crown. This* "my worthy friend took notice of, and, with his "uſual modeſty, called it a new doctrine. It is Sir "not only a new doctrine, but it is the *moſt monſtrous, the moſt ſlaviſh doctrine that was ever heard, "and ſuch a doctrine as I hope no man will ever dare "to ſupport within theſe walls.* I am perſuaded the "learned gentleman did not mean, what the words "he happened to make uſe of, ſeem to import; *for*, "though the people of a county, city or borough, "may be miſled, and may be induced to give inſtructions contrary to the true intereſt of their "country, yet I hope he will allow, that, in times "paſt, the crown has been oftener miſled; and conſequently we muſt conclude, that it is more apt to "be miſled, in time to come, than we can ſuppoſe "the people to be."

For this *hiſtorical* account, I am indebted to the 3d volume of Chandler's debates, and ſhall leave it to my readers to make the proper reflection.

On the firſt ſubject of the binding force of inſtructions, I confeſs that Sir Edward Coke, Mr. Sydney, Judge Blackſtone, Mr. de Lolme, and Dr. Franklin, are the only authors I have peruſed, who before the preſent diſpute have maintained the negative. But my reading is extremely confined, and I poſſeſs not the faculty of intuition. My reading is indeed ſo limited, that I have never ſeen a ſingle book aſſerting, either directly or indirectly, that in a legiſlature by repreſentation, the people may preſcribe laws, and their delegates are bound to obey. The *lex parliamentaria* has a chapter on the right of electors; but neither in that, nor any other chapter, is the point even mentioned. I again call for any known book on the Engliſh conſtitution or law, or for even a reſolve of the houſe of commons, in ſupport of the doctrine.

I know that members of parliament have ſome times retired for the purpoſe of taking their conſtituents opinion. On certain occaſions it is ſaid, the whole houſe has done ſo. This appears from Sir Edward or lord Coke's inſtitutes. There may be ſometimes great propriety in this conduct. The happineſs of the people being the true end of all juſt government, an attention ſhould ever be paid to their ſentiments and feelings. That a repreſentative ſhould yield them a blind obedience, you perceive, on a ſingular occaſion, has been denied by ſome men in the Britiſh houſe of commons; and it *was not then* ſupported by others. Perhaps it never was. It is denied by Mr. Sydney,* one of the greateſt advocates for equal liberty that England ever produced. It it is denied by Judge Blackſtone, not ſo remarkable indeed either for profeſſions, or deeds of patriotiſm, but of the firſt reputation for ſcience and integrity, and not particularly concerned in the queſtion. Before the preſent conſtitution was even in embryo, his arguments wrought a thorough conviction in my mind; and I have never yet heard ought but declamation and ſophiſtry to refute them.

But leaving the conſtitution of England and the opinion of its writers out of the queſtion—in all governments by repreſentation, the people are ſaid to poſſeſs an inherent right of directing and binding their delegates. I have conſulted the moſt approved modern writers of all countries on the law of nature and nations. In theſe I find, in my favour, a great variety of general poſitions, which the limits of a news-paper will not permit me to tranſcribe. They uniformly ſtate the rights of the people, as I have done. In not one of them, can I find any ſupport of the right in queſtion. Say then, that you diſregard all authority and liſten only to reaſons, from whatever quarter they ſhall come. This is exactly as I wiſh; and I truſt, that by this time, you are diſpoſed to examine the queſtion with coolneſs and candour. Read then the eſſay † which I have before recommended, and attend to the following conſiderations.

When the legiſlative power is in the people at large, it is truly the government of the people, or a ſtrict democracy. When the ſociety enters into a ſolemn compact, preſcribing modes of election by the people, whereby a ſelect body or two, or more ſelect bodies, ſhall be for ever kept up, to legiſlate for the people, this is another form of government. It is the government by repreſentation. But if notwithſtanding this compact remain unbroken, the people may deliberate for themſelves, and preſcribe laws; it is again the government of the people, confounded with the government of repreſentation, or properly no regular government at all. It is indeed poſſible, that a government by repreſentation may exiſt, with an expreſs article of the compact, that in certain caſes, the ſenſe of the people ſhall be taken in a manner preſcribed, and ſhall lay the foundation of a law. But to ſay, that without this poſitive proviſion, in a government by repreſentation, the people may ſtill deliberate and preſcribe what muſt be obeyed, and that nothwithſtanding the regular government ſhall, at the ſame time ſubſiſt, is to ſay, that a thing is, and is not, it is to ſay, that a government by repreſentation *only*, in ſpite of the moſt ſolemn compact, cannot exiſt. It is, in ſhort, to utter the moſt inexplicable nonſenſe, inconſiſtency and abſurdity.

That the people in a government by repreſentation, cannot, on any particular occaſion, legiſlate for themſelves advantageouſly, is owing to the ſame reaſons, that, in the beginning, recommended the government by repreſentation, in preference to the government of the people at large. In no caſe, can the people be all gathered together at one ſpot. It is agreed on all hands, that men in a remote corner of the ſtate cannot ſo well judge, what will ſuit the ſociety, as when they are convened at the capital from every part, and hear all that can be urged on every ſide. It is agreed likewiſe, that men in general, cannot, in any place, ſo well judge as thoſe, who are ſelected from their fellow-citizens, on account of ſuperior talents, and devote their attention to the public affairs. It cannot be denied, that undue influence will ever be exerted in obtaining what is called the people's ſenſe; and it is impoſſible, that every man can be qualified to decide nice queſtions of policy.

It is alleged, that, if your repreſentatives are independent in their votes, they will become your maſters.—Strange it is, that no medium can be found between implicit obedience and arbitrary ſway! The ſeveral conſtitutional reſtrictions on the power of the legiſlature, and the mode of appointing your repreſentatives, have not ſurely been attended to. For violating their duty, they cannot expect, at the end of the year, otherwiſe than to be diſmiſſed with diſgrace; and, as a part of the people, they are themſelves to ſuſtain, in the beginning, the miſchiefs originating from the bad laws they enact. There is no power in the ſtate capable of corrupting either branch of the legiſlature—Whilſt left at perfect freedom to act as a check upon each other, your liberties can incur no riſk, unleſs you can ſuppoſe them guilty of undue combination; and then that fatal period has arrived which demands your interference. I ſhould not be ſurpriſed if the patriots in England, beholding the baneful influence of the miniſtry, obtained by barefaced bribery and corruption, ſhould ſometimes contend for a doctrine, which might if eſtabliſhed by law prevent ſome of the evils, ariſing from the improper duration of parliaments; but there is no good reaſon whatever for eſtabliſhing this doctrine in Maryland.

The moſt certain way of examining all propoſitions is to trace the conſequences of their admiſſion. *My* propoſition cannot be wicked, becauſe, if admitted, it will promote ORDER and GOOD GOVERNMENT, and can do no harm. It cannot be ſlaviſh; becauſe it will tend to preſerve unimpaired our free and happy conſtitution. There is however enough to juſtify my calling the oppoſite doctrine wicked, ſlaviſh and abſurd. It is wicked, becauſe if eſtabliſhed, it muſt introduce diſorder, riot and arbitrary ſway—It is ſlaviſh, becauſe it tends to confer the height of power on a ſingle branch, and thereby to encourage the moſt fatal deſigns.—And it is abſurd, becauſe it would render the conſtitution a jumble of inconſiſtency and contradictions.

ARISTIDES.

Annapolis, April 1, 1787.

* *May the illuſtrious ſpirit of Sydney forgive that injury, which from the miſinformation of Publicola, I lately offered to his memory!*

† *Perhaps it may be neceſſary for me to remove indelicate ſuſpicions. That eſſay was by many aſcribed to me. I declare, that I know not who was the author, and wiſh much to be informed.*

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

AT a time when the diſtreſſes which prevail appear to be increaſed by paſſionate diſputes reſpecting a ſyſtem of relief, it may not be deemed preſumptuous in a fellow-citizen to propoſe his plan, or ſolicit the adoption of the ſchemes of others; that at leaſt by withdrawing the people from the meaſures which at preſent embarraſs their opinions, their tempers may be ſoftened and their minds better enabled to conſider and determine what to do. With this view the author of this addreſs, who feels himſelf intereſted in the welfare and happineſs of the ſtate, and wiſhes to ſee its inhabitants unanimous in every common cauſe, and cheerfully enjoy the bleſſings of a free government, begs leave to propoſe a plan for the circulation of money, which he thinks will juſtify this ſalutary poſition—That it will benefit the citizens in general, be a ſaving to the ſtate, and injure no individual. The deſires of the people ought to be attended to, and alſo gratified, if it can be done with ſafety.

There are in the hands of ſeveral perſons, or in feeble circulation, a number of certificates, ſpecifying a promiſe of the ſtate to pay to the holders their reſpective amounts at a limited period, with an annual intereſt in the mean while. A ſufficient portion of property is pledged for the redemption of the principal, and an additional tax of 2/6 in the hundred is appropriated for the yearly payment of the intereſt. This is the predicament in which they ſtand in general at preſent, and they compoſe a conſiderable part of what is called the ſtate debt.

The amount of theſe certificates can be eaſily aſcertained by the inquiry of the general aſſembly.—To render my meaning clearly underſtood, for this is more my object than the ornaments of ſtyle, I will ſuppoſe they amount to £. 180,000, and the intereſt thereon due at preſent to £. 20 000, making together the ſum of £ 200,000. I will alſo ſuppoſe the ſum of £. 200,000 to be wanting in the ſtate as a ſufficient medium, in addition to what is now in circulation, to anſwer the common purpoſes of the people. Let that ſum be ſtruck in paper bills of credit in the uſual form, ſpecifying a promiſe to pay the bearer the amount in ſpecie in a limited time--ſay ſix years, and lodged in the proper office for emiſſion. Let the funds, which are now pledged for the redemption of the certificates, remain pledged for the redemption of theſe bills. Let the holders of theſe certificates, at their election, preſent the ſame to the proper officer, for the purpoſe of having them exchanged for the bills propoſed to be emitted: Let the officer count up the principal of each certificate, and intereſt then due, and pay the bearer the amount in theſe bills, and wholly deſtroy the certificate received. Let a certain portion of the annual aſſeſſment—ſay one fifth, or one ſixth, be payable in theſe bills, and that portion be deſtroyed as ſoon as it is received into the treaſury, in order to reduce, as much as poſſible, the amount of this part of the ſtate debt in the mean while. If the certificates in the ſtate ſhould amount to more than the ſum ſuppoſed, then let the neceſſary medium be apportioned upon the amount of the principal and intereſt of all the certificates; and let the exchange of bills be made of the proper proportion of each certificate, and a new certificate for the balance, ſimilar to the old one, be delivered to the bearer.

By a plan of this kind, it appears to me, that the holders of theſe certificates would derive an advantage in the immediate uſe of the bills received in exchange, far more valuable than the expectation of the future benefits which they have in contemplation: Money would circulate by ſalutary degrees, and reward the induſtry of our virtuous citizens: The future intereſt of theſe certificates would be entirely ſaved to the ſtate; and an opportunity be given of leſſening the public debt, and thus animating the hopes of a deſponding people. That part of the act of aſſembly which impoſes the additional tax of 2/6 in the hundred, chiefly for the purpoſe of paying the intereſt on theſe certificates, might of courſe be repealed, and thereby more eaſe be given to the burthens of the people.

It may be obſerved, that theſe certificates are at preſent ſomewhat depreciated, notwithſtanding they are ſubſtantially funded. This circumſtance is probably not ſo much owing to a want of confidence in the ſtate, as to the peculiar predicament in which they remain—a predicament which would perhaps affect the credit of ſimilar ſecurities in almoſt any government. They are in general iſſued for the payment of *large* ſums, and are therefore not ſufficiently negotiable; and have a *diſtant time* of redemption, and are therefore for the preſent of no valuable moment, by being ſcarcely uſeful to the owner. Place the debt of the ſafeſt citizen in the ſtate in the ſame ſituation, and even *his* bond would be ſold at a diſcount. Suppoſe me the wealthieſt man in the community, whoſe moſt perfect punctuality no inhabitant will doubt—ſuppoſe me indebted to my neighbour by bond, in the ſum of £. 100, payable in ſix years to come; and you will eaſily believe, that this bond would be paſſed beneath its value; becauſe the preſent uſe of a ſmaller ſum would be more profitable to my creditor than the poſſeſſion of the ſecurity, which would only yield him the common intereſt, and not

answer any preſſing demand. But let me recal my bond, and paſs in exchange one hundred notes of 20/6 each, payable as before, and theſe will probably circulate at par among my neighbours, by thus becoming more perfectly negotiable, from a confidence of their ſecurity in me.—It would moſt probably be ſo with bills thus propoſed to be emitted—which ought not to be made a legal tender for the diſcharge of any debt, or entire duty, whatſoever, but ſhould only be permitted to paſs among the people at their pleaſure, as a common medium to anſwer their local or domeſtic purpoſes, which might be almoſt as uſefully promoted by a parcel of ſhells, if they choſe to fix an ideal value upon them, and make them current as a medium. It would be improper and impolitic to make them bear an intereſt, on the one hand, or direct them, on the other, to the compulſory payment of too many purpoſes; becauſe in the firſt caſe they might become an object of dangerous ſpeculation, as we may remember from late obſervations; and in the laſt might tempt too many, from motives of intereſt, to depreciate their value, in order to diſcharge the claims to which they were applicable with leſs than were really due.

If a ſcheme like the preſent, happily improved by abler men, ſhould be adopted into uſe, the quantity firſt put in circulation would decreaſe in proportion as the public debt would be leſſened—ſo much indeed as to create again a ſcarcity of money in the ſtate; in which event the general aſſembly might exchange, in like manner, what might remain of theſe certificates; or might aſſume upon themſelves the payment of our quota of continental ſecurities and pledging adequate funds for the redemption of theſe, they might exchange on this footing ſuch a proportion of them as might occaſionally be deemed neceſſary, ſo as to keep in continual circulation a proper quantity of money; and thus, by ſlow degrees, the community may be diſcharged from the weight of all theſe ſtate and continental debts, with which they are at preſent ſo heavily encumbered. I would alſo propoſe, that the aſſembly ſhould adopt the requiſition of congreſs; and by permitting another portion of the annual tax to be paid in "*facilities*" thus aſſiſt in relieving a part of the burthen, which has been unavoidably impoſed by continental meaſures.

Theſe are intended only as hints, which I beg leave to ſuggeſt to my fellow-citizens: They are dictated by the pureſt motives, and offered by a man who has not a peculiar intereſt of his own to gratify, and who has thus ſtept forth with a deſire to lend an helping hand to the relief of the people: They are probably very imperfect, as he has not in every inſtance given his opinion from certain information: They are however ſuch as the legiſlature, by their wiſdom and attention, may poſſibly improve into a ſyſtem of redreſs, which may gain them the plaudits of their conſtituents, and ſecure to the people a laſting advantage.

MODESTUS.

Dorcheſter county, March 6, 1787.

VENICE, *December* 30.

IN the night of the 24th two ſhocks of an earth quake were felt here, which laſted one minute; the direction of the undulation was from weſt to eaſt, but happily no damage was done. Although the ſhocks were rather violent, they are thought by philoſophers to have been only the reverberation of thoſe which were felt at the ſame time on the coaſts of Romania, where the inhabitants, particularly thoſe of Rimini, are ſtill ſo alarmed as to continue under tents in the fields.

LONDON, *February* 4.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, December 19.

"Accounts are received from captain Iſmayloff, governor of Kamtſchatka, that two armed ſhips, under Engliſh colours, from the coaſt of America, with a cargo of furs, were put into the iſland of Metmi; that on their arrival they were not allowed to land or even traffic for freſh proviſions, but after making the prince ſome valuable preſents of European articles, they had entered into a league of friendſhip with him for the carrying on a traffic with the Japaneſe for the diſpoſal of their cargoes, which chiefly conſiſted of furs; that before the ſloop which brought the intelligence ſailed from Metmi, they had made ſeveral voyages to the coaſt of Japan, and met with great ſucceſs; that they were preparing to leave ſome of their people on the iſland, to whom the prince had promiſed his protection, and had actually bethrothed one of his daughters to the ſupercargo who was to be left on the iſland as commander of the party, for the carrying on a correſpondence with the Japaneſe and the Kurile Iſlands."

Extract of a letter from Chatham, February 1.

"Since the commencement of the winter, our artificers, who are employed by the job or taſk work, are only permitted to earn at the rate of one tide per day (in addition to their bare day wages) except the blackſmiths, who are allowed to work a quarter of a day extra, and the anchor ſmiths double days, and ſail-makers double days. The cauſe of this extraordinary extra to the ſail-makers in the winter ſeaſon, is owing to the great repairs wanting to the ſails of the ſhips which have come home from ſea ſince the peace, and are now laid up in ordinary at this port. They are likewiſe making ſails for many new ſhips lately launched, and in ordinary here."

Feb. 7. A letter from Rotterdam ſays, that the calm which reigns at preſent in the Low Countries will be but of ſhort duration, as from certain appearances in Brandenburgh, a flame will ſoon break out, that muſt not only involve Holland and the neighbouring provinces, but diſturb the peace of all Europe, Great Britain and France excepted, who ſeem wholly intent on their commercial aggrandiſement.

Extract of a letter from Lewes, February 5.

"Laſt Friday evening a ſhip from the coaſt of Africa, laden with gold duſt, elephants teeth, and white gum, came on ſhore in a fog near Seaford; but there being a very eaſy ſea ſhe had the good fortune to get off again by the help of two boats that put off from the above place to her aſſiſtance. One of the crew jumped overboard and was drowned. The captain ſeemed very choice of his cargo, for he would not permit a man (who being elevated with liquor, and ſeeing the ſhip ſtrike, leaped into the ſea, and ſwam off to her) to come on board; nor would he for a conſiderable time, nor until he found it impoſſible to get off without them, receive any aſſiſtance from the boats. The captain rejoiced at finding himſelf off ſhore again, and gave the ſeafarers all the money he had about him, (two guineas) and his watch for their trouble."

BOSTON, *March* 23.

On Sunday evening laſt, a gentleman, lately belonging to the army, arrived in town from Northfield, in the county of Hampſhire, by whom we learn, that ſeveral towns in Vermont, which lie near the line of Hampſhire county, give aſylum and protection to the rebels, who continue aſſembled therein, and threaten to return and deſtroy the property of the friends to government, as ſoon as the warm weather will admit of their taking the field in force; that the *Days* are the principal leaders of theſe rebels; that the diſaſters and defeats which they have met with have ſerved only to whet their appetites for revenge; and that it is the opinion of thoſe who have been ſteadily attached to government and who have made the moſt aſtoniſhing exertions for its ſupport, that nothing but the operations of ſtrict juſtice on a conſiderable number of their principals, will ever bring the rebels to a ſenſe of their duty. This gentleman likewiſe informs, that the troops already raiſed for the four months ſervice amount to about 600, who are formed into two regiments, one of which, commanded by colonel Newel, is poſted at Pittsfield; the other by colonel Badlam, at Northfield, excepting one company, which lies at Northampton.

March 26. On Saturday laſt arrived here, a ſchooner from Liſbon, in Portugal, after a paſſage of 53 days. She belongs to a gentleman of this town We are happy to learn by her, that the danger from the Algerines is very little, if any, notwithſtanding the many reports which our good friends the Britiſh have circulated reſpecting them; but happily all their baſe exertions to prevent our commerce in that quarter of the globe, have not been able to deter ſome of the enterpriſing and intrepid ſons of Columbia from making attempts that way. Three veſſels ſailed with the above-mentioned ſchooner for this port, and others in the vincininy—one of them arrived into Marblehead a few days ſince, the reſt are hourly expected.—The captain of this ſchooner informs, that the Portugueſe cruiſers had been ſo numerous and active in purſuing and annoying them, that none of their Algerine xebecs, had ventered out of port for ſome months paſt.

NEW-YORK, *March* 27.

We are informed, that on account of the preſent deranged condition of the revenue of the United States, and the numerous demands on the federal treaſury, congreſs a few days ſince, made a conſiderable reduction in the ſalaries they have hitherto allowed to their officers.

March 29. Major Cookſon, juſt arrived at Boſton from the camp at Pittsfield, informs, that 700 families, inhabitants of the three weſtern counties of that commonwealth, have, within ſix weeks paſt removed into the ſtate of Vermont.

April 2. Laſt week a wager was laid between a butcher and a carman, reſpecting the weight which the latter's horſe could draw. The bet propoſed by the carman was, that his horſe could draw 40 cwt. from Corporation Dock, at the North river, to the pump at the weſt corner of St. Paul's church-yard, for the ſum of ten pounds, which was agreed to by the other; and accordingly, having emptied all the ſtores in that part of the city of their half hundreds, they placed them on the cart, which, it was apprehended, would break down with the weight. The horſe drew this without much ſeeming difficulty, and won for his maſter. The butcher then offered to bet ten pounds more, that he could not draw 50 cwt. over the ſame ground. This the carman accepted, and to the amazement of a numerous concourſe of people, the horſe alſo performed this aſtoniſhing draught.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 19.

A CARD.

MR. N. CARROLL preſents his reſpects to the author of certain late publications in the Maryland Journal, wherein his name is mentioned with particular marks of diſtinction, and aſſures that gentleman, that although he has deferred taking notice of the favour to this time, it is not forgotten, or in the leaſt diminiſhed in his eſtimation. The reaſon for his deferring it will appear when the paper, which has been for ſometime engaged, will admit of his reply; in which he truſts, there will be ſomething, in manner, or matter, that will compenſate for the delay. Being well ſatisfied that the great object of that gentleman is to *ſhine*, Mr. C. will uſe his endeavours to place him in a moſt conſpicuous point of view.

In the laſt paper, in the fifth column of Mr. Duvall's publication, in the laſt paragraph but two, for *praiſe is* read *praiſes*.

A reply to Mr. Duvall's laſt *polite and ingenious* performance will be publiſhed as ſoon as the preſs is diſengaged.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER.

Annapolis, April 18, 1787.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the SCHOONER CHARLOTTE, from ST. EUSTATIA,

A QUANTITY of Rum, and old Spirit, beſt Gin in caſes, Muſcovado ſugars, and Coffee, to be diſpoſed of by wholeſale or retail, on reaſonable terms, for caſh or produce, by

1 JAMES WILLIAMS.

THE partnerſhip of THOMAS PETERS and Co. late proprietors of the Baltimore ſtrong beer brewery, being diſſolved, the public are hereby adviſed, that the ſaid brewery will hereafter be carried on under the firm of PETERS and CO.

It being the intention of the preſent owners, ſo ſoon as barley can be procured, to carry on the buſineſs in an extenſive and punctual manner both for ſhipping and home conſumption, great attention will be paid to the quality of the ſtrong and ſmall beer brewed at the ſaid works—but as inconveniencies and loſſes have ariſen from giving credit thoſe who may favour the company with their orders, will be pleaſed to obſerve, that in future, no beer will be delivered before the money is paid. Wallace & Muir

A good price will given for any quantity of barley or hops, delivered at the works.

1 PETERS and CO.

April 18, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, and his friends, that he has erected a STAGE to run from Annapolis to Alexandria, which ſets out on Mondays and Fridays from Annapolis, and from Alexandria on Tueſdays and Saturdays.

1 WILLIAM CLARK.

ALL perſons having claims againſt John Roberts, ſometime ſince of Annapolis, are requeſted to ſend them in legally proved to the ſubſcriber, in St. Mary's county; and thoſe in his debt are deſired to pay the ſame immediately, to

16 2 7/6 GEORGE LEIGH, adminiſtrator of John Roberts.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by William Craik, at Strawberry Hill, near Port Tobacco, a likely bay COLT, about thirteen hands and an half high, appears to have been two years old laſt ſpring, has no brand or fiſh mark except the hither hind foot white. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away 16 2 7/6

Bennett's-point, Wye, April 4, 1787.

FOR SALE,

By the ſubſcriber,

A TRACT of land called the Revival, containing one thouſand acres or thereabouts, lying and being in Caroline county, this land is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco, advantageouſly ſituated on the waters of Choptank river; there is on the land a full proportion of wood and timber; it will be laid off in lots or ſold altogether, as moſt convenient to the purchaſers. Alſo to be ſold, a tract of land called Chelnut Neck Corrected, lying in Queen-Anne's county, containing three hundred and fifty acres, or thereabouts, pleaſantly ſituated on Cheſter river; a large proportion of this tract is in wood and timber, which from its contiguity to Cheſtertown adds greatly to its value. The terms of ſale are for caſh or good London bills of exchange, to be paid upon executing the deeds. For farther particulars inquire of

9 RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD.

Annapolis, April 4, 1787.

SALT.

For SALE, by the Subſcribers,

A CARGO of fine Anguilla SALT. Alſo a number of SEINS, from 40 to 50 fathoms long, with ſundry dry goods, which they will diſpoſe of, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or country produce. tf

9 JOHN PETTY, and Co.

Charles county, March 10, 1787.

WHEREAS a certain JESSE BURCH SMALLWOOD was bound to me until he ſhould arrive to the age of twenty one years, which time will not expire till March 1788; and whereas he, on the 28th day of February laſt, eloped from my ſervice, without any cauſe, on my part; theſe are, therefore, to forewarn all perſons from harbouring or entertaining the ſaid Jeſſe Burch Smallwood, under the penalty of being dealt with as the law directs.

3X BENJAMIN GAWOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that James Semmes, Edward Semmes, and Joseph Milburn Semmes, ſons of Thomas Semmes, of Charles county, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to be paſſed to appoint truſtees for the purpoſe of ſelling a tract of land, lying and being in ſaid county, called Hall's Lot, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, in order to ſatisfy and pay a certain debt due from the father of the petitioners to a certain Joſeph Semmes, formerly of Maryland, but now of Liege, in Europe.

4

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceaſed, was appointed inſpector of Chaptico warehouſe, in the year 1782; and whereas there ſtill remains in the ſaid warehouſe, a few hogſheads of tobacco of his, the ſaid Nichols, inſpection, which lies in a very ruinous ſituation; and whereas the ſubſcriber, as adminiſtratrix of the ſaid Thomas Nichols, hath paid ſeveral hogſheads of tobacco that could not be found in the ſaid warehouſe, whereby ſhe conceives what remains is her property; theſe are to notify to the public, that I ſhall to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to paſs a law to enable me to diſpoſe of the tobacco now remaining in ſaid warehouſe, at public vendue, and oblige the holders of the notes (if any) to receive what the ſame may ſell for.

6 JEAN NICHOLS, adminiſtratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.

March 28, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber humbly preſumes to beg leave to inform the public in general, and his old ſteady friends and acquaintances in particular, that he has now removed from the blackſmith's ſhop, lately occupied by him, near the old church-yard, to Green-ſtreet, fronting the market-houſe, where he carries on all ſorts of blackſmith's work in every different part, either for ſhipping, plantation work, or farmers, &c. His readineſs always to oblige, he hopes, will entitle him to the favour of every one who perfectly know him, and he expects the continuance of their former favours, as he will always endeavour, early or late, not to diſappoint, ſhall do his work to perfection, and in every thing ſtudy to merit the approbation of every one who pleaſe to employ him.—And is their very humble ſervant,

3X SIMON RETALLACK.

Upper Marlborough, March 20, 1787.

WANTED,

A DEPUTY CLERK, in Prince-George's county court. Any perſon well acquainted with that buſineſs, who can come well recommended, may meet with encouragement, on application to

3X J. R. MAGRUDER.

Prince-George's county, March 20, 1787.

CINCINNATUS,

IS eſteemed by judges a horſe of perfect beauty, and his whole frame a diſplay of nature's greateſt maturity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a ſnip, and one white foot, riſing five years old, in high condition and full primed virility, and will cover mares this ſeaſon for the moderate ſum of eight dollars. His ſire (whoſe lineaments he ſo truly bears) was the noted and much admired ARABIAN, whoſe get ſtands ſo generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported FIGURE—His grand-dam by DOVE—His great grand-dam by colonel Taſker's OTHELLO, upon Old SELIMA.—From ſuch premiſes, it may be preſumed, that no horſe can be better calculated for the purpoſe of getting ſtock, either for the turf or ſaddle.—Cincinnatus is the property of the ſubſcriber, and ſtands in Upper Marlborough.

3 JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Severn, March, 1787.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the 10th of February laſt, two HORSES, one has ſince been returned, the other is ſtill miſſing, and is a dark roan, about fourteen hands high, ſeven years old, with a buſhy tail and thick mane, brinded on the near buttock with the letters C W. Whoever will give information, ſo that the above horſe may be had, ſhall receive four dollars, and on ſecuring the thief or thieves, who ſtole ſaid horſes, and ſuppoſed to be the perſons who on the ſame night broke open my meat-houſe, and carried off from four to five hundred weight of bacon, ſhall, on information of their being confined in any gaol, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, receive the above reward of ten pounds, by

3X JOHN BRYAN.

Newport, Charles county, February 27, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I ſhall petition the next general aſſembly, for a law enabling me to ſell as much of the property of Benjamin Burch, late of Charles county, deceaſed, as will ſatisfy a debt due from him to Thomas H. Ridgate, which I have paid, the ſaid Ridgate having obtained judgment againſt me for the aforeſaid ſum in conſequence of my being ſurety for the ſaid Burch, and alſo to ſatisfy a ſeparate claim which I have againſt the ſaid eſtate.

4 JOHN WINTER.

ALL perſons in poſſeſſion of ſubſcription papers for the firſt volume of the ORIGIN of CIVIL GOVERNMENT, wrote by the rev. Iſaac Campbell, deceaſed, late of Charles county, are hereby requeſted to return them, with any money they may have received on account thereof, to Walter Stone, Eſq; merchant, at Port-Tobacco, and by ſo doing they will oblige their humble ſervant,

5 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

TO BE RENTED,

THE STORE-HOUSE, now in the Occupation of Meſſieurs Charles and William Steuart. Inquire of the Printers.

5

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payments; as there are ballances remaining in the hands of ſeveral of the late ſheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to thoſe on the eaſtern ſhore, the ſubſcriber will authoriſe ſome perſon to receive the ſums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; thoſe on this ſide the bay are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber; thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, adminiſtrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent ſeveral books and other things which have not been returned, and as ſome of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I ſhould be much obliged to thoſe who have them to return them to me,

6 W. G.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 25, 1787.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, the 25th of January laſt, a negro man named JOE, forty five years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has loſt ſome of his upper fore teeth, and the ſight of one of his eyes a little injured; had on a double breaſted jacket of coarſe blue cloth, with a flaſh ſleeve and large black horn buttons, breeches of blue figured plush, and country made ſhoes and ſtockings, and took other cloaths with him; he paſſed South river ferry ſoon after his eſcape, and ſaid he belonged to Mr. Ralph Forſter, of Hill's Delight, and was going home; he is well acquainted with the negroes of that neighbourhood, Annapolis and Baltimore, carries razors, combs and powder bag, and is fond of acting as a barber, has been uſed to waiting on gentlemen, and is fond of liquor. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive if taken twenty miles from home two guineas, if forty miles four guineas, and if out of the ſtate ſix guineas, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

5 D. MAGRUDER.

February 6, 1787.

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N. B. The acounts of particulars, ſhewing the applications of the tobaccoes levied and monies taken up, are with Mr. Richard Tilghman Earle, and may be inſpected by any perſon who deſires

7 RICHARD T. EARLE, CHARLES PRICE, WILLIAM HOPPER, RICHARD TILGHMAN.

February 15, 1787.

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5 HENRY ROZER, ELEANOR ROZER, FRANCIS HALL, MARTHA HALL, BENJAMIN YOUNG.

Waſhington county, March 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to confirm my title to a tract of land in Waſhington county called Charlemont, and other lands which have been confiſcated and ſold as the property of Higinbothom's heirs.

4 ELIZABETH JACKSON.

Prince-George's county, February 23, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly for an act empowering him to ſell and diſpoſe of the following tracts of land, viz. Berry's Encloſure, containing three hundred and forty-ſeven acres, Oxen Hill, ſeventy acres, and Holly Spring, fifty acres, late the property of William Berry, of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, to enable him to pay and diſcharge the debts and legacies due from ſaid eſtate. He likewiſe requeſts all thoſe indebted to the eſtate of ſaid William Berry, to come in, ſettle and pay off their balances, which will ſave trouble to themſelves and

5 WILLIAM BERRY WARMAN, adminiſtrator and reſiduary legatee to the ſaid William Berry.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a ſhort thick fellow, about five feet ſix inches high, has a ſhort flat noſe, a very buſhy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip ſaw; had on when he went away his common working dreſs; I have reaſons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly deſcribe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchaſed him of Notley Young, Eſq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive if above ten miles from home thirty ſhillings, if out of the county forty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

17 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR the diſpoſal of a large and valuable collection of Books, conſiſting of three thouſand and eight volumes in folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, by the moſt eſteemed authors, in Agriculture, Aſtronomy, Arithmetic, Biography, Chymiſtry, Commerce, Divinity, Gardening, Geometry, Hiſtory, Huſbandry, Law, Military Affairs, Mathematics, Medicine, Philoſophy, Navigation, Painting, Poems, Phyſic, Rhetoric, Surgery, Voyages, Travels, Plays, Novels, Magazines, Literary Journal, &c. &c.

1 Prize of	500 Dollars, is	500	Dollars.
1 do.	300 do.	300	do.
1 do.	200 do.	200	do.
2 do.	100 do.	200	do.
4 do.	50 do.	200	do.
8 do.	25 do.	200	do.
150 do.	16 do.	2400	do.
167 Prizes.		4000	Dollars.
333 Blanks.	6X		
500 Tickets at 8 Dollars,		4000	

N. B. The Lottery will begin drawing on the firſt day of October next, or ſooner, if the Tickets are ſold, under the inſpection and by direction of Meſſieurs Wallace and Muir, who will ſee the Prizes advertiſed and delivered as ſoon as drawn.

TICKETS to be had at Meſſieurs GREENS Printing Office, and of Mr. STEPHEN CLARK, at his Book Store, in Church-ſtreet, Annapolis, where the Books, and a Catalogue of them may be ſeen.

The ſubſcriber, deſirous of giving general ſatisfaction, purpoſes that each adventurer who ſhould have a prize of books drawn againſt the number of his ticket, and the books ſo drawn ſhould not ſuit his taſte, may, if required, exchange them for others, or any ſort of jewellery, ſilver watches, plated ware, gold and ſilver lace, cutlery, gentlemen and ladies pocket books, blank books, and prints, or any ſort of goods the ſubſcriber may have in his ſtore at the time of drawing.

5 STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. A ſtout ſet negro girl to be ſold by private ſale for caſh. Alſo pocket almanacks for 1787.

March 21, 1787.

The imported horſe

CARDINAL PUFF,

WILL cover this ſeaſon, at Samuel Harriſon, junior's, plantation, near Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, at five guineas a mare, and a dollar the groom.

CARDINAL PUFF is full fifteen hands three inches high, and is allowed by the beſt judges to be a horſe of great ſtrength and beauty; he was got by Cardinal Puff, his dam by Bandy, and his grand-dam by Match 'em. The following extract is from Meſſrs. Wallace, Johnſon and Muir's letter, "We have purchaſed for you a very fine horſe, only five years old, bred by lord Groveſnor, and as high blooded as any horſe in the kingdom."

Good paſturage at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week, and proper care taken of the mares, but eſcapes will not be accounted for.

N. B. Three guineas ſent with the mares, or four guineas paid by the firſt day of September next, will be taken in lieu of the above five guineas.

4

February 16, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly to confirm the title of a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called Grub's Venture or Crane's Low Grounds, which I purchaſed from a certain George Crane, and to be releaſed from any compoſition for the ſaid land.

5 BELAIN POSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that H. Addiſon, of the county of Prince-George, clerk, and his ſon, propoſe to petition the honourable general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, touching certain confiſcated property of the ſaid Addiſon.

6X

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.

4

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1787.

Mount Vernon, March 20, 1787.

ROYAL GIFT,
and the
KNIGHT of MALTA,
Two valuable jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon this spring for five guineas the season.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain. The other, lately imported from Malta by the way of Paris, is not inferior.

ROYAL GIFT (now five years old) has increased remarkably in size since he covered last year, and not a jenny, and scarcely a mare, in which he were missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be three years old this spring, is near fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking he resembles a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for the slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements on the road. The value of mules, an account of their longevity, strength, hardiness, and cheap keeping, is too well known to need a description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for forty pounds the season; the money, in every case, to be paid at the stable before the mares or jennies are taken away; no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be ensured against theft or accidents.

3X JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

March 1, 1787.

CHATHAM,

WILL stand this season at Mount Aspli, in Charles county, about six miles below Piscataway, and about ten above Port-Tobacco, and cover at three guineas, but if the money be clear with the mares, or if paid by the first day of August next, he will cover at three pounds fifteen shillings, and two and six-pence to the groom.

CHATHAM was got by Mr. Fenwick's Regulus, who was got by Burrough's, who was got by Martindale's Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Chatham's dam was Mr. Beall's Ebony, who was out of Selima, got by Colonel Tasker's Othello. Selima was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal is the dam of Regulus; Jenny Dismal was got by old Dismal, who won a thousand guineas sweepstakes; and five king's plates without being once beaten. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by lord Godolphin's White foot, her sire by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage at two shillings and six pence per week, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

3X SAMUEL SMITH.

Prince George's county, February 6, 1787.

COMMITTED to my custody, a likely young negro fellow, about nineteen or twenty years of age, fays his name is BAPTIST, and that he belongs to Mr. Leonard Clements, in Charles county. His owner is desired to come or send and take him away, and pay charges.

3X JOHN CARTWRIGHT, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For September, October, November, December, and January, Price 1/10 each, to be SOLD at the Printing-Office, where SUBSCRIPTIONS, at 2/ a Year, are taken in. 4

March 21, 1787.

Lately imported by captain Fenwick, and to be sold by the subscriber, in Annapolis,

A VARIETY of India cottons of the newest fashion, neat and elegant brades of various colours.

3X JAMES REID.

Treasury of the United States.

The commissioners of the board of treasury hereby give notice,

THAT proposals will be received at their office till the tenth day of May next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the troops on the several establishments, from the 28 day of July 1787, to the 28 day of July 1788, (both days inclusive) at the places, and within the districts, hereinafter mentioned, viz.

At any place or places between York-town in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places between Fort Pitt and Fort Steuben, on the river Ohio; and at Fort Steuben.

At any place or places between Fort Steuben, and the mouth of the river Muskingum; and at the mouth of the said river Muskingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the said river Muskingum, and the mouth of Scioto river; and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river, and the mouth of the Great Miami; at the mouth of the Great Miami. And from thence to the Rapids on the falls of the Ohio; and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places from the Mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village; and at the Miami village.

From the Miami village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky; from Sandusky to the mouth of the Cayago river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango; and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango and Le Beauf; at Le Beauf; betwixt Le Beauf, and Presq' isle; at Presq' isle; and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayuga river.

Should any rations be required at any places or within other districts, and not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the board of treasury and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour.
One pound of beef, or ¾ lb of pork.
One gill of common rum.
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The proposals must ascertain the prices of the component parts of the rations, and specify the longest credit, and the terms of payment, which the persons who offer are willing to engage on.

By order,

WILLIAM DUER, sec'ry.

March 18, 1787. 3

Anne Arundel county.

I HEREBY forewarn all person or persons whatsoever from taking a transfer of, or an assignment on, any lease or obligation for a lease (dated the 8th of August, 1785,) from Mr. John Creigh Mackubin to Dr. John Shuttleworth, for a piece of land on north side of South river, as said land is my property; and no transfer or assignment of the same, will be considered valid, and only involves the purchaser in law-suits, as will appear by the following certificate.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

Annapolis, March 13, 1787.

I hereby certify, that all the land Dr. John Shuttleworth now holds, on the north side of South river, (through a pretended lease, or obligation for one, from me), is the property of Mr. Thomas Rutland, of Edmund, of Anne-Arundel county; and no transfer, or sale of any obligation, from said Shuttleworth, touching or concerning the premises, shall be binding.

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

Test. ROBERT MOORE. 3

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Annapolis, and at the Post-Office, Baltimore, Price 7/6.

THE

LAWS

Of November Session, 1786.

South river, April 2, 1787.

THE subscriber would take a young gentleman, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, as an apprentice to the study of physic.

3X T. B. STOCKETT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that James Semmes, Edward Semme, and Joseph Milburn Semmes, ſons of Thomas Semmes, of Charles county, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to be paſſed to appoint truſtees for the purpoſe of ſelling a tract of land, lying and being in ſaid county, called Hall's Lot, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, in order to ſatisfy and pay a certain debt due from the father of the petitioners to a certain Joſeph Semmes, formerly of Maryland, but now of Liege, in Europe.

4

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceaſed, was appointed inſpector of Chaptico warehouſe, in the year 1782; and whereas there ſtill remains in the ſaid warehouſe, a few hogſheads of tobacco of his, the ſaid Nichols, inſpection, which lies in a very ruinous ſituation; and whereas the ſubſcriber, as adminiſtratrix of the ſaid Thomas Nichols, hath paid ſeveral hogſheads of tobacco that could not be found in the ſaid warehouſe, whereby ſhe conceives what remains is her property; theſe are to notify to the public, that I ſhall to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to paſs a law to enable me to diſpoſe of the tobacco now remaining in ſaid warehouſe, at public vendue, and oblige the holders of the notes (if any) to receive what the ſame may ſell for.

6 JEAN NICHOLS, adminiſtratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.

March 28, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber humbly preſumes to beg leave to inform the public in general, and his old ſteady friends and acquaintances in particular, that he has now removed from the blackſmith's ſhop, lately occupied by him, near the old church-yard, to Green-ſtreet, fronting the market-houſe, where he carries on all ſorts of blackſmith's work in every different part, either for ſhipping, plantation work, or farmers, &c. His readineſs always to oblige, he hopes, will entitle him to the favour of every one who perfectly know him, and he expects the continuance of their former favours, as he will always endeavour, early or late, not to diſappoint, ſhall do his work to perfection, and in every thing ſtudy to merit the approbation of every one who pleaſe to employ him. And is their very humble ſervant,

3X SIMON RETALLACK.

Upper Marlborough, March 20, 1787.

WANTED,

A DEPUTY CLERK, in Prince-George's county court. Any perſon well acquainted with that buſineſs, who can come well recommended, may meet with encouragement, on application to

3X J. R. MAGRUDER.

Prince-George's county, March 20, 1787.

CINCINNATUS,

IS eſteemed by judges a horſe of perfect beauty, and his whole frame a diſplay of nature's greateſt maturity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a ſnip, and one white foot, riſing five years old, in high condition and full primed virility, and will cover mares this ſeaſon for the moderate ſum of eight dollars. His ſire (whoſe lineaments he ſo truly bears) was the noted and much admired ARABIAN, whoſe get ſtands ſo generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported FIGURE—His grand-dam by DOVE—His great grand-dam by colonel Tasker's OTHELLO, upon OLD SELIMA.—From ſuch premiſes, it may be preſumed, that no horſe can be better calculated for the purpoſe of getting ſtock, either for the turf or ſaddle.—Cincinnatus is the property of the ſubſcriber, and ſtands in Upper Marlborough.

3 JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Severn, March, 1787.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the 10th of February laſt, two HORSES, one has ſince been returned, the other is ſtill miſſing, and is a dark roan, about fourteen hands high, ſeven years old, with a buſhy tail and thick mane, branded on the near buttock with the letters C W. Whoever will give information, ſo that the above horſe may be had, ſhall receive four dollars, and on ſecuring the thief or thieves, who ſtole ſaid horſes, and ſuppoſed to be the perſon who on the ſame night broke open my meat-houſe, and carried off from four to five hundred weight of bacon, ſhall, on information of their being confined in any gaol, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, receive the above reward of ten pounds, by

3X JOHN BRYAN.

Newport, Charles county, February 27, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I ſhall petition the next general aſſembly, for a law enabling me to ſell as much of the property of Benjamin Burch, late of Charles county, deceaſed, as will ſatisfy a debt due from him to Thomas H. Ridgate which I have paid, the ſaid Ridgate having obtained judgment againſt me for the aforeſaid ſum in conſequence of my being ſurety for the ſaid Burch, and alſo to ſatisfy a ſeparate claim which I have againſt the ſaid eſtate.

4 JOHN WINTER.

ALL perſons in poſſeſſion of ſubſcription papers for the firſt volume of the ORIGIN of CIVIL GOVERNMENT, wrote by the rev. Iſaac Campbell, deceaſed, late of Charles county, are hereby requeſted to return them, with any money they may have received on account thereof, to Walter Stone, Eſq; merchant, at Port-Tobacco, and by ſo doing they will oblige their humble ſervant,

5 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

TO BE RENTED,

THE STORE-HOUSE, now in the Occupation of Meſſieurs Charles and William Steuart. Inquire of the Printers.

5

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payments; as there are ballances remaining in the hands of ſeveral of the late ſheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to thoſe on the eaſtern ſhore, the ſubſcriber will authoriſe ſome perſon to receive the ſums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; thoſe on this ſide the bay are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber; thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, adminiſtrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent ſeveral books and other things which have not been returned, and as ſome of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I ſhould be much obliged to thoſe who have them to return them to me, W. G.

6

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 25, 1787.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, the 25th of January laſt, a negro man named JOE, forty five years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has loſt ſome of his upper fore teeth, and the ſight of one of his eyes a little injured; had on a double breaſted jacket of coarſe blue cloth, with a flaſh ſleeve and large black horn buttons, breeches of blue figured plush, and country made ſhoes and ſtockings, and took other cloaths with him; he paſſed South river ferry ſoon after his eſcape, and ſaid he belonged to Mr. Ralph Fortier, of Hill's Delight, and was going home; he is well acquainted with the negroes of that neighbourhood, Annapolis and Baltimore, carries razors, combs and powder bag, and is fond of acting as a barber, has been uſed to waiting on gentlemen, and is fond of liquor. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive if taken twenty miles from home two guineas, if forty miles four guineas, and if out of the ſtate ſix guineas, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

5 D. MAGRUDER.

February 6, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, heretofore veſtrymen of St. Paul's pariſh, lying partly in Queen-Anne's and partly in Talbot counties, intend to petition the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, on behalf of themſelves and the repreſentatives of the late Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, to be reimburſed the monies which the ſubſcribers, and the above deceaſed gentlemen, took up on their own credit, and expended on the new church in the ſaid pariſh, generally called Cheſter church; and alſo to be enabled to diſcharge any reaſonable and juſt claim againſt them on account of the ſaid building which may ſtill remain unſatisfied.

N. B. The acounts of particulars, ſhewing the applications of the tobaccoes levied and monies taken up, are with Mr. Richard Tilghman Earle, and may be inſpected by any perſon who deſires

RICHARD T. EARLE,
CHARLES PRICE,
WILLIAM HOPPER,
RICHARD TILGHMAN.

7

February 15, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next ſeſſion of aſſembly to make valid a deed of bargain and ſale bearing date the 19th September, 1759, from Henry Rozier and Eleanor his wife, to Edward Neale, and to veſt the real eſtate therein mentioned in the perſons who ought to poſſeſs the ſame, agreeable to the intention of the parties to the ſaid deed.

HENRY ROZIER,
ELEANOR ROZIER,
FRANCIS HALL,
MARTHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.

5

Waſhington county, March 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to confirm my title to a tract of and in Waſhington county called Charlemont, and other lands which have been confiſcated and ſold as the property of Higinbothom's heirs.

4 ELIZABETH JACKSON.

Prince-George's county, February 23, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly for an act empowering him to ſell and diſpoſe of the following tracts of land, viz. Berry's Enclosure, containing three hundred and forty-ſeven acres, Oxen Hill, ſeventy acres, and Holly Spring, fifty acres, late the property of William Berry, of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, to enable him to pay and diſcharge the debts and legacies due from ſaid eſtate. He likewiſe requeſts all thoſe indebted to the eſtate of ſaid William Berry, to come in, ſettle and pay off their balances, which will ſave trouble to themſelves and

5 WILLIAM BERRY WARMAN, adminiſtrator and reſiduary legatee to the ſaid William Berry.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a ſhort thick fellow, about five feet ſix inches high, has a ſhort flat noſe, a very buſhy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip ſaw; had on when he went away his common working dreſs; I have reaſons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly deſcribe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchaſed him of Notley Young, Eſq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive if above ten miles from home thirty ſhillings, if out of the county forty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

17 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

FOR the diſpoſal of a large and valuable collection of Books conſiſting of three thouſand and eight volumes in folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, by the moſt eſteemed authors, in Agriculture, Aſtronomy, Arithmetic, Biography, Chymiſtry, Commerce, Divinity, Gardening, Geometry, Hiſtory, Huſbandry, Law, Military Affairs, Mathematics, Medicine, Philoſophy, Navigation, Painting, Poems, Phyſic, Rhetoric, Surgery, Voyages, Travels, Plays, Novels, Magazines, Literary Journal, &c. &c.

1 Prize of	500 Dollars, is	500 Dollars,	
1 do.	300 do.	300 do.	
1 do.	200 do.	200 do.	
2 do.	100 do.	200 do.	
4 do.	50 do.	200 do.	
8 do.	25 do.	200 do.	
150 do.	16 do.	2400 do.	
167 Prizes.			
333 Blanks.	6X	4000 Dollars.	
500 Tickets at 8 Dollars,		4000	

N. B. The Lottery will begin drawing on the firſt day of October next, or ſooner, if the Tickets are ſold, under the inſpection and by direction of Meſſieurs Wallace and Muir, who will ſee the Prizes advertiſed and delivered as ſoon as drawn.

TICKETS to be had at Meſſieurs GREENS Printing Office, and of Mr. STEPHEN CLARK, at his Book Store, in Church-ſtreet, Annapolis, where the Books, and a Catalogue of them may be ſeen.

The ſubſcriber, deſirous of giving general ſatisfaction, purpoſes that each adventurer who ſhould have a prize of books drawn againſt the number of his ticket, and the books ſo drawn ſhould not ſuit his taſte, may, if required, exchange them for others, or any ſort of jewellery, ſilver watches, plated ware, gold and ſilver lace, cutlery, gentlemen and ladies pocket books, blank books, and prints, or any ſort of goods the ſubſcriber may have in his ſtore at the time of drawing.

5 STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. A ſtout ſet negro girl to be ſold by private ſale for caſh. Alſo pocket almanacks for 1787.

March 11, 1787.

The imported horſe

CARDINAL PUFF,

WILL cover this ſeaſon, at Samuel Harriſon, junior's, plantation, near Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, at five guineas a mare, and a dollar the groom.

CARDINAL PUFF is full fifteen hands three inches high, and is allowed by the beſt judges to be a horſe of great ſtrength and beauty; he was got by Cardinal Puff, his dam by Bandy, and his grand-dam by Match 'em. The following extract is from Meſſrs. Wallace, Johnſon and Muir's letter, "We have purchaſed for you a very fine horſe, only five years old, bred by lord Groveſnor, and as high blooded as any horſe in the kingdom."

Good paſturage at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week, and proper care taken of the mares, but eſcapes will not be accounted for.

N. B. Three guineas ſent with the mares, or four guineas paid by the firſt day of September next, will be taken in lieu of the above five guineas.

4

February 16, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly to confirm the title of a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called Grub's Venture or Crane's Low Grounds, which I purchaſed from a certain George Crane, and to be releaſed from any compoſition for the ſaid land.

5 BELAIN POSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that H. Addiſon, of the county of Prince-George, clerk, and his ſon, propoſe to petition the honourable general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, touching certain confiſcated property of the ſaid Addiſon.

8X

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1787.

Mount Vernon, March 12, 1787.

ROYAL GIFT,

and the

KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon this spring for five guineas the season.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain. The other, lately imported from Malta by the way of Paris, is not inferior.

ROYAL GIFT (now five years old) has increased remarkably in size since he covered last year, and not a jenny, and scarcely a mare, to which he went missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be three years old this spring, is near fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking he resembles a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for the slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements on the road. The value of mules, an account of their longevity, strength, hardiness, and cheap keeping, is too well known to need a description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for four pounds the season; the money, in every case, to be paid at the stable before the mares or jennies are taken away; no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be ensured against theft or accidents.

3X JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

March 6, 1787.

CHATHAM,

WILL stand this season at Mount Asaph, in Charles county, about six miles below Piscataway, and about ten above Port-Tobacco, and cover at three guineas, but if the money be sent with the mares, or if paid by the first day of August next, he will cover at three pounds fifteen shillings, and two and six-pence to the groom.

CHATHAM was got by Mr. Fitzhugh's Regulus, who was got by Fearnought, who was got by Martindale's Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Chatham's dam was Mr. Brent's Ebony, who was out of Selima, got by colonel Tasker's Othello. Selima was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal is the dam of Regulus; Jenny Dismal was got by old Dismal, who won a thousand guineas sweepstake, and five king's plates without being once beaten. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by lord Godolphin's White-foot, her sire by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

3X T. HANSON.

Friday, February 2, 1787.

COMMITTED to my custody, a likely young negro fellow, about nineteen or twenty years of age, says his name is BAPTIST, and that he belongs to Mr. Leonard Clements, in Charles county. His owner is desired to come or send and take him away, and pay charges.

3X JOHN CARTWRIGHT, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For September, October, November, December, and January, Price 1/10 each, to be SOLD at the Printing-Office, where SUBSCRIPTIONS, at 20/ a Year, are taken in. 4

March 12, 1787.

Lately imported by captain Fenwick, and to be sold by the subscriber, in Annapolis,

A VARIETY of ladies cushions of the newest fashion, curls and elegant brades of various colours.

3X JAMES REID.

Treasury of the United States.

The commissioners of the board of treasury hereby give notice,

THAT proposals will be received at their office till the 30th day of May next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the troops on the present establishment, from the 1st day of July 1787, to the 1st day of July 1788, (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the districts, herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places betwixt York-town in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort-M'Intosh, on the river Ohio; and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intosh, and the mouth of the river Muskingum; and at the mouth of the said river Muskingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the said river Muskinghum, and the mouth of Scioto river; and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river, and the mouth of the Great Miami; at the mouth of the Great Miami. And from thence to the Rapids on the falls of the Ohio; and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places from the Mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village; and at the Miami village.

From the Miami village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky; from Sandusky to the mouth of the Cayago river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort-Pitt and Venango; and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Vernango and Le Beauf, at Le Beauf; betwixt Le Beauf, and Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle; and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places or within other districts, and not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the board of treasury and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour.
One pound of beef, or ¾ lb of pork.
One gill of common rum.

per 100 rations:
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,

The proposals must ascertain the prices of the component parts of the rations, and specify the longest credit, and the terms of payment, which the persons who offer are willing to engage on.

By order,

WILLIAM DUER, sec'ry.

March 18, 1787. 3

Anne Arundel county.

I HEREBY forewarn all person or persons whatsoever from taking a transfer of, or an assignment on, any lease or obligation for a lease (dated the 8th of August, 1785,) from Mr. John Creigh Mackubin to Dr. John Shuttleworth, for a piece of land on north side of South river, as said land is my property; and no transfer or assignment of the same, will be considered valid, and only involve the purchaser in law-suits, as will appear by the following certificate.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

Annapolis, March 31, 1787.

I hereby certify, that all the land Dr. John Shuttleworth now holds, on the north side of South river, (through a pretended lease, or obligation for one, from me), is the property of Mr. Thomas Rutland, of Edmund, of Anne-Arundel county; and no transfer, or sale of any obligation, from said Shuttleworth, touching or concerning the premises, shall be binding.

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

Testis. ROBERT MOORE. 3

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Annapolis, and at the Post-Office, Baltimore, Price 7/6,

THE

LAWS

Of November Session, 1786.

South river, April 4, 1787.

THE subscriber would take a young gentleman, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, as an apprentice to the study of physic. 3w

3X T. N. STOCKETT.

An ACT for the ſettlement of public accounts, and to appoint perſons to collect the debts due to perſons convicted of treaſon, and for a ſpecific performance of certain contracts made by Britiſh ſubjects previous to the revolution.

WHEREAS a number of citizens have claims againſt Britiſh merchants trading to this ſtate before the revolution, and ſince peace thoſe merchants have appointed factors or agents to collect the debts due to them from the citizens of this ſtate, and thoſe factors or agents never having notified by public advertiſement, or otherwiſe, their power to adjuſt the debts of ſaid merchants, thoſe citizens who have claims againſt them are unable to obtain a ſettlement of their accounts, and it being neceſſary to ſecure, as far as poſſible, to our citizens their juſt debts,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all ſuch factors or agents, or their principals, now within this ſtate, unleſs bond with ſecurity be given as herein after directed, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, lodge with the auditor a liſt of all balances due to ſuch merchants upon oath, and any ſuch factor, agent or merchant, who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate ſhall, within four months from the time of coming into this ſtate, lodge with the auditor a liſt upon oath of balances due to ſuch merchants, and if they ſhould neglect to deliver ſuch liſt as aforeſaid, then it may be lawful for the debtors of ſuch merchants to plead the noncompliance with this act, and the ſeveral courts of juſtice within this ſtate are hereby directed not to proceed, after the firſt day of Auguſt next, to give judgment againſt any citizen of this ſtate on any action brought by any of the ſaid merchants, or their agents as aforeſaid, unleſs they produce a certificate from the auditor certifying that this act has been complied with.

And be it enacted, That every factor or agent appointed to collect debts due before the ſeventeenth day of October, ſeventeen hundred and eighty, by citizens of this ſtate to ſubjects of Great-Britain, and every ſuch Britiſh creditor, if he ſhall collect, ſhall give bond to the ſtate with ſuch ſecurity and in ſuch penalty as the chancellor ſhall approve, with condition, that he will ſatisfy and pay all juſt debts due from ſuch creditor to any citizen of this ſtate, ſo far as debts ſhall be collected by him; and no debtor of any ſuch Britiſh creditor ſhall be obliged to pay his debt before bond be given as hereby required, and if bond and ſecurity ſhall be given as aforeſaid, then the Britiſh merchant, agent or factor, ſhall not be obliged to return the liſt as is herein before directed.

And, Whereas numbers of accounts and claims againſt perſons whoſe property has been confiſcated by this ſtate, have been laid before the auditor to be approved and paſſed for payment thereof, and many of them have been and ſtill may be rejected for want of the neceſſary evidence to ſatisfy the auditor of the juſtneſs of the claim, *Be it enacted,* That in all caſes where the auditor has rejected or ſhall reject any account or claim as aforeſaid for want of the neceſſary proof, or from an opinion that the claim is unjuſt, the claimant may lay his papers before the chancellor, who is hereby authoriſed to make up an iſſue on the caſe and ſend it for trial to the county court where ſuch perſon reſides, or the general court, as the caſe may require, and any judgment obtained on trial as aforeſaid ſhall be ſufficient to authoriſe the treaſurer to receive the claim for payment agreeably to law.

And be it enacted, That in all caſes where it ſhall appear to the auditor by the liſts returned as before directed, that there are debts in the hands of the citizens of this ſtate due to perſons whoſe property has been confiſcated as Britiſh property, the creditors of ſuch perſons ſhall reſort for ſatisfaction out of ſuch debts, and the property confiſcated ſhall be only reſponſible where ſuch debts are inſufficient to pay and ſatisfy the claims of ſuch creditors.

And be it enacted, That the power and authority heretofore veſted in the governor and council to approve or reject accounts paſſed by the auditor be, and is hereby abrogated, and the auditor is hereby required to take into his poſſeſſion all the accounts and claims which now lie before the governor and council, and to reconſider, adjuſt, and paſs or reject the ſame, as juſtice ſhall require.

And, whereas there may be debts due to perſons convicted of treaſon, and there is no mode pointed out by law for collecting the ſame, *Be it enacted,* That the county courts be, and they are hereby directed to appoint a proper perſon in their county to take into their poſſeſſeſſion the books, accounts, or other papers belonging to ſuch perſons convicted as aforeſaid, and that the ſaid perſon ſo appointed ſhall be, and is hereby authoriſed to collect, and if need be to ſue for and recover in the name of this ſtate, all ſuch debts, dues and demands, as he ſhall diſcover to be due in his county to ſuch convicted perſon, and to pay the ſame, after deducting his commiſſion for his trouble and expence, into the treaſury of his ſhore, and that the monies ſo paid in ſhall be conſidered as part of the eſtate of the perſon to whom due, and applied towards diſcharging the claims againſt ſuch eſtate; and the perſon ſo as aforeſaid appointed by the county court for the purpoſe aforeſaid ſhall, before he acts in virtue of ſuch appointment, give bond to the ſtate in ſuch penalty and with ſuch ſecurity as the ſaid court ſhall approve, for the faithful execution of the truſt repoſed in him by this act, the ſaid bond to be lodged with the clerk of ſaid court, to be by him recorded, and the original to be tranſmitted with all convenient ſpeed to the regiſter in chancery, to be by him ſafely kept in his office, and ſuch county court may allow the perſon by them appointed ſuch commiſſion for his trouble as they may adjudge reaſonable according to circumſtances, not exceeding in any caſe fifteen per cent.

And, whereas there may have been contracts and ſales made of lands by perſons who were Britiſh ſubjects at the time of the revolution with citizens of this or ſome one of the United States, and there is no mode of procuring a conveyance of ſuch property, or compelling a ſpecific performance of ſuch contracts, *Be it enacted,* That in all caſes where there has been a contract and ſale of any real property by a Britiſh ſubject previous to the revolution, and ſuch contract has not been completed, in all ſuch caſes it ſhall and may be lawful for the chancellor, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed, upon bill being filed by the party, and upon full inquiry made into all the circumſtances of the caſe, to decree a conveyance of the property and payment of the money agreeably to the rules of the court of chancery, and upon ſuch decree being ſigned, and the money paid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the chancellor to execute a conveyance in fee-ſimple for the ſame, but no decree ſhall paſs for a conveyance before ſixty days notice by the party in the Baltimore or Annapolis news-paper of filing ſuch bill, and a ſummons iſſues for the attorney-general to appear and ſhew cauſe, if any, why ſuch decree ſhould not paſs.

Auditor's-office, January 23, 1787.

ABSTRACT of an ACT to extend the time for bringing in and ſettling claims againſt the ſtate, paſſed the 20th January, 1787.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That all claims againſt this ſtate, on account of property confiſcated, depreciation and pay of the army, or otherwiſe, by any citizen thereof, or any citizen of the United States, or their executors or adminiſtrators, which have ariſen before the time limited by law for bringing them in, may be brought in, paſſed and ſettled by the auditor-general, on or before the firſt day of September, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſeven, and when paſſed and ſettled as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid by this ſtate as by law directed, any thing in former acts to the contrary notwithſtanding; provided the claimants, or their executors or adminiſtrators, make appear, by their oaths or affirmation, or otherwiſe to the ſatisfaction of the auditor-general, that for want of ſufficient notice, or from ſome unavoidable impediment, they could not bring in their claims as aforeſaid within the time heretofore limited by law.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no claim againſt this ſtate, on account of the property of the debtor being confiſcated, ſhall be paſſed, unleſs ſatisfactory proof is given, that there are not debts due in the county to the perſons whoſe property has been confiſcated, to ſatisfy the claim exhibited againſt the ſtate, and that due induſtry has been uſed by the claimant to diſcover debts ſubject to attachments, and the proper means taken by him to ſecure his claim out of ſuch debts.

The general aſſembly having extended the time for bringing in claims againſt the public, the auditor-general gives notice, that the perſons who apply for pay or depreciation of pay muſt, before they can receive it, produce their diſcharges, or if they have loſt or miſlaid them, good and ſufficient vouchers of their being the identical perſons who ſerved in the army by the names they reſpectively call themſelves, and thoſe who adminiſter as legal repreſentatives of ſoldiers who actually died in the ſervice of the United States, muſt produce authentic vouchers that they are relations and true heirs of the deceaſed. And further, that no perſon who is not entitled to receive pay or depreciation of pay, either in perſon or as a repreſentative of a ſoldier deceaſed, will receive any anſwer as to what may be due to either of them. And no perſon, or the repreſentative of a perſon who was not in ſervice on the 10th day of April, 1780, and afterwards regularly diſcharged, or muſtered dead after that time, or who had not ſerved two full years before that time, from and after the firſt day of January, 1777, and was not regularly diſcharged or muſtered dead, need apply for the pay or depreciation of pay aforeſaid.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Prince-George's county, March 17, 1787.

The Imported Horſe

ECLIPSE,

STANDS this ſeaſon at Collington Meadows, and covers at four guineas a mare, and ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence to the groom. Thoſe gentlemen, who favoured me with their mares heretofore, ſhall have them, or the ſame number, covered on their own account, at three guineas a mare. ECLIPSE is in high health and order, and his pedigree is equal to any horſe in America.

UNION,

STANDS at the ſame place, and will cover at two guineas a mare, and five ſhillings to the groom. UNION is now in high health and order. Either of thoſe horſes are for ſale. I have alſo ſeveral high bred colts and fillies for ſale.

RICHARD BENNETT HALL.

Paſturage for mares at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes. R. B. H.

3X